THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month. ST NDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Muniti Postage to foreign countries added.
THE NUS. New York City

PARIS-Klosque No. 17, near Grand Hotel, and Boulevard des Capucines It our friends who favor us with manuscripes publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must be all case; send stamps for that murin

Confusing the Light of Christianity. It is as ill-advised as it is unfortunate that anything savoring of religious controversy should be introduced as an additional embarrassment in the settlement

of the difficult Philippine problem. The vexed question of the Spanish friars and their property is in the way of a reasonable solution, and there is no phase of it which affords justification for religious jealousy on the part of either Catholics or Protestants. It concerns a matter of practical expediency only, and the proposed method of settling it gives no just occasion for heart-burning on either side.

The report on religious conditions in the Philippines by Dr. Brown of the Presbyterian Board was not judicious in its tone concerning the influence of the Roman Catholic Church there during its centuries of religious control, and for that reason it was prejudicial to Protestant interests in the islands. The better policy, the truer Christian spirit, would have been to avoid every suggestion likely to give offence to the Catholic Church. Even if the moral condition of the Philippines is as bad as two of our correspondents to-day describe, the one being an army officer without religious prejudices and the other a Catholic himself, would it not be wiser, not to say more charitable, to assume that the Roman Catholic Church as a body is as solicitous to improve it as is Dr. Brown

It is useless to revive there the controversy between Catholics and Protestants. but baneful rather. Here at home between these two branches of Christendom there is now peace; respect has replaced the jealousy and suspicion which formerly embittered the cause of religion. Their opposition of method and even of principle may be radical. but on both sides we must assume that the impelling motive is purely desire to benefit mankind by teaching religious truth and by cultivating the Christian virtues. Bitter partisanship and angry controversy are hurtful to both and offensive to contemporary public sentiment.

In the nature of things, under our political system, both Catholics and Protestants will have a fair and unrestricted field in the Philippines. We have no State Church to set up there to the exclusion of any other; and the absence of such an establishment in this republic has conduced to the advantage of both these Christian divisions. It will be the same in the Philippines There is no more excuse for disagreeable conflict between the two in those islands than there is here at home. The Filipinos, Dr. Brown tells us, need more religion that expresses itself in improvement of conduct of life, but it is a need observable throughout Christendom. To make practice accord with profession has always been the great task of the

Moreover, the temper of this time has little toleration for religious conflicts of any sort. They belong to a bygone period. People have no patience with them in these days. They simply stimulate cynical religious scepticism. The whole missionary enterprise suffered a serious setback from the revelations of partisan religious greed in China, and if there should now come a quarrel over Christianity in the Philippines a new blow would be struck at it.

This is not a period in which the divisions of the Christian army can afford to fight among themselves: they need all their strength and all their faith to resist the onset of infidelity, their common foe. Let their emulation rather be in the exemplification of the spiritual and practical fruits of the Christian virtues and graces. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

The Bott Stradivarius.

After eight years of wandering the Stradivarius violin once the property of JOSEPH JEAN BOTT has just been restored to his widow. VICTOR S. FLECHTER was arrested nearly seven years ago for theft of it and found guilty, but after a long process of litireleased. This closes a story that has cause it appeared to them to be " agin ' every element to attract the pen of a novelist. The baleful influence of the almost unanimously by the House just rare old violin worked against all who have during recent years come under its influence. Now that the case has been settled and FLECHTER exonerated, it may be said that in the future thefts take place in New York.

The instrument in question came into in the early part of the last century. He gave it to the conductor of the orchestra in the court theatre at Hanover. where at that time Borr was a young player in the orchestra. When his conductor died and left the instrument to his son. BOTT bought it and came to this country.

In 1893, when he was an old man, the musician decided to return to his own country. To do this it was necessary to sell the violin. FLECHTER, a violin merchant, took it to the late ERNEST NICOLINI, the husband of ADELINA PATTI, and an enthusiastic amateur. He would have paid \$4,500 for it, but the cash was not at hand, and BOTT would not accept a check. So the agent took the fiddle back to its hiding place in the

the other and less valuable instruments carried away the "Strad." He knew violins and the spot in which this one it is not likely that he will attempt to lapsed completely and awarded the any trace of the lost violin, and hopeless his House Bill No. 10.539 of the Fifty- Honce the prospective suit. The trouble pined away and died. He never lived 3 of the Fifts-seventh. He has grown the unpice. to see Victor FLECHTER arrested and convicted for the crime. It was proved that the latter had been trying to sell a Stradivarius to a purchaser and this instrument was described by musicians and violin makers as the Bott violin with which they had long been familiar. There was the customary clash of expert testimony; but FLECHTER was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. The claim of the prosecution was that he had cut the Bott violin into two parts and made two instruments from that one.

Finally, while the efforts to save on, it was announced that the Bott violin had been found in Brooklyn, where it was the property of a woman who had bought it from a tailor. He had found it in a New York pawnshop. Again the instrument was identified as the Bott violin by experts who had seen it. Again the experts were just as positive as they had been before. And Mrs. Borr, who came from Germany for the purpose. was able to swear that it was the violin that had belonged to her husband.

This is the end of a strange case.

Which Trust - Repressor Will Mr.

Was there ever anything finer than the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD into a recognized place among the great lawgivers of history? His name is now on every tongue, and in many headlines.

A man of truly modest merit, as different as possible from the type of the self-seeker or pretender, an earnest and acute student of Constitutional principles and legal expedients, a serious thinker whose brief experience of the forum has not impaired the conscientious habits of the closet, Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine finds himself all at once the one person among eighty-five millions or more to whom is intrusted the practical fulfiiment of what has been the dream of his life, namely, the readjustment of the relation of the Federal Government to the business activities of the greatest and most prosperous of the nations of earth. He is the individual thinker and theorist to be summoned forth from the ineffective multitude of thinkers and theorists, and commissioned to act, to

It is like a fairy story. It is like a touch of the magic wand. What student. theorist, reformer, ever had thrust upon him unexpectedly such an opportunity as looms before the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD as he sits at the window of his little law office in Rockland and watches the sunset glow upon the Camden hills?

But in view of the immense importance of the business which Mr. LITTLEFIELD has in hand, it is the practical rather than the sentimental aspects of his undertaking that should engage us. The great question of public interest is this: What method for the suppression of trusts, monopolies and combinations will be prefer after mature consideration of them all; what is to be the character of the bill or joint resolution which Mr. LITTLEFIELD will introduce and ask the Fifty-seventh Congress to enact at the

It will be said that the details may be left with safety to Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S comprehensive intelligence and undoubtedly disinterested zeal for the right: nevertheless, in the nature of things, speculation must be active in the public mind until his conclusions are definitely

During the first session of the Fiftysixth Congress Mr. LITTLEFIELD introduced a bill of his own making, amending the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in several particulars. This bill was labelled No. 10.539 in the catalogue of that Congress. passed on June 1, 1900, by the surprising vote of 274 to 1. Only one man, Mr. MANN of Illinois, voted against the Littlefield measure, so satisfactory was it. under the circumstances, to Republicans, Democrats and Populists. Even Rich-ARDSON of Tennessee voted for it. This harmony of sentiment is explained by the national game, and even to the New the circumstance that the real weapon of the anti-trust movement at that time. a proposed amendment of the Constitution empowering Congress to legislate monopolies and combinations, was not allowed to get to a vote, in spite of Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S spirited defence of it eon-holed he could safely vote for the Littlefield bill. The Republicans voted for it for political capital: the Democrats in a spirit of bluff and brayado: the octopus. It was accordingly passed and was allowed to die quickly and decently in the Senate.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD reintroduced this same bill at the very beginning of the of Stradivarius violins are not likely to recent session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, wherein it figures conspicuously as No. 3 on the list, but it was never even the possession of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE | reported back by the Committee on the Judiciary.

> Our reason for supposing that the contents of Mr. LITTLEFIELD's measure of 1900 and 1901 afford no indication of the policy which that now eminent authority on trust-suppression will prepare and present for enactment next December is that his earlier efforts have been cribbed, cabined and confined by Constitutional limitations. His previous bill was one of the many which have tackled the problem under the ad- their own haunts, the Poydras Market. mitted power of Congress to regulate The score stood 3 to 1 for the Pastimes tween the States. A hundred other hit past third base an Abita Waters

since then

Nor do we consider it probable that upon the favorite Richardsonian idea of attacking the trusts through the tariff schedules, by Executive suspension of the duties on imports coming directly into competition with trust-made articles Mr. LITTLEFIELD has denounced that much power upon the President. It is true that a slight modification of Mr. RICHARDSON'S bill of June 14 last would meet Mr. LITTLEFIELD's objection: but the gentleman from the old Dingley Protectionist to take kindly to the method of trust-repression which the the House are persistently commending

to his attention. Poor Mr. BRYAN had quite a different project for getting at the trusts; that is, by passing a law providing that no corporation organized in any State shall do business outside of that State until it receives from "some power created by Congress" a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. This creation of Mr. BRYAN's intellect its creator regarded most complacently. He once publicly declared that his plan seemed to him " a complete method." sudden and amazing projection of the Mr. LITTLEFFELD knows better than that He knows that the Bryan idea is sleazy. crude, childish in its conception, and clearly and outrageously unconstitutional. We know that Mr. LITTLEFIELD knows this, because he has told Mr. BRYAN so. He has poured ridicule and irony upon the mild and ineffective proposition of the great Democratic octopushater. Mr. LITTLEFTELD has said of the Bryan plan:

> It slipply suggests, upon Mr BRYAN's compre hension of the legal proposition, that Congress can control a local corporation in a State by reason of the mere fact that it happened to be organized it another State Every lawyer knows that the Congress of the United States has no more control over a corporation, under such circumstances, then to ver the precession of the equipoxes.

This is unanswerable. Mr. BRYAN's followers will have to transfer from Mr. BRYAN to Mr. LITTLEFIELD their hopes of the invention of an effective method of regulating and suppressing the larger forms of American business activity. They will have to abandon Mr. BRYAN. whose creative inadequacy Mr. LITTLE-FIELD so contemptuously pointed out in the foregoing passage, and turn to Mr. LITTLEFIELD himself: for after exhibiting the worthlessness of the Bryan plan he proceeded at once to show them how he thing can be done.

He made it clear then that there is only one way to do the thing. That is by a Constitutional amendment conferring upon Congress the power it does not now possess, the power to control corporations within the State in which they are organized.

Such an amendment was enthusiastically advocated by Mr. LITTLEFIELD two years ago. It is inconceivable to us that in the exercise of his present important functions, voth his broadened idea of his mission and his magnified sense of responsibility for the destruction of the "injuriously aggregated" corporations. Mr. LITTLEFIELD will stop short of the Constitutional amendment plan as the only effective means of repression and suppression.

If Mr LITTLEFIELD does besitate to propose to the Fifty-seventh Congress the Constitutional amendment which he supported in the Fifty-sixth, he will greatly surprise his admirers, among whom we desire to be reckoned.

One of the best ball players in the profession, JOHN J. MCGRAW, has come to It was debated, amended and finally town. He has left his American Association club in Baltimore to join the National League club in New York. His arrival will be hailed with enthusiasm by many of the more despondent over their own nine's long series of defeats.

But there is another question, which to our mind is of more vital concern to York division of it, than McGraw's ability on the field. What does he come here for?

Our esteemed Baltimore contempowithout restriction in the matter of trusts. rary, the Sua, says that McGraw's " repeated suspensions on charges of breaking field rules have led him to complain that he has been persecuted." No one Everybody but Mr. Mann feit that if need be reminded that of rowdyism or the Constitutional amendment was pig- wrangling with the umpire in all its phases. McGraw bears the reputation of a veritable king. In a statement to the Baltimore Sun McGRAW himself says: "The umpires have made it a gation the violin turned up and he was the Populists on general principles, be- point to speak to me in the most dictatorial and humiliating manner."

So. Does McGraw come here to play ball, or to obtain freedom to fight the before the Presidential campaign opened, umpire? Has the New York club engaged him to play ball, or to fight the umpire? We hope it's to play ball.

While we are on the subject of the national game, let us make a little excursion to New Orleans. "So great is the interest taken in baseball in this city." says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. and so wild has the town gone over the national sport, that it is very probable the criminal courts may be called upon within a few days to settle some rules and appoint some order regarding the

game." The circumstances were these: On the Fourth of July the Pastimes played the Abita Waters. The game was to be played for \$25, but at the suggestion of the Pastimes, the purse was reduced to \$20. The Pastimes chose the umpire. JOE CONDO, "a man from commerce with foreign nations and be- at the seventh inning. Then with a long trust-suppressors, in Congress and out- runner scored. "Immediately the whole side of that body and including the Hon. Pastime team swarmed around the um-WILLIAM J. BRYAN himself, have tried pire and endeavored to make him to juggle with the interstate principle reverse his decision and declare the

the futility of that experiment; and in | "let the batter hat again." This sugview of his present responsible station. gestion being rejected, the umpire colwas hid. It was not possible to find make use of the devices employed in game and the stakes to the Pastimes. of ever recovering his fortune, BOTT sixth Congress and in his House Bill No. rested on the practice of kicking against

Summer seems to be the favorite time the Rockland statesman will fail back for fairy godmothers to give surprise parties. We advise persons who are not rich to read the papers with especial care n the summer. With unfailing generosity the telegraph makes the money fly, endows honest poverty and gives Cinderella diamond slippers. Forgotten Western, Auss breeds, proudly clausing their Spanish trailian, English, Scotch uncles are not blood, from a Spanish friar ancestry. These tralian, English, Scotch uncles are not expedient as conferring altogether too forgetful. For years they watch secretly the manly endurance of Nephew HIRAM grooming horses or Niece Manny slaving in the straw shop across the sea. The uncle dies happy and HIRAM and MANDY find the loss of him their gain to the tune of a million of so. It must give an added ; ELECHTER from serving his sentence kept district is too sincere and stalwart a savor to have known privation. After sharp showers right sweet is the sun." as Brer Piers PLOCORMAN noted adroit free-traders on the other side of some years ago. If the benevoient despatches are not mistaken. Thomas Wat-TERS, a nine-dollar-a-week clerk in a furniture shop in Findlay, Ohio, married and the parent of two children, is chief heir to \$6,000,000 estate left by a great-uncle in

San Francisco We hope that the story is true, and highly approve rich and thoughtful uncles and grand-uncles. One cannot be too comprehensive in his love of kin. Who knows at what moment your granther's brother or your father's third cousin by marriage may turn up rich or turn up his toes and leave you something handsome? Distant relations should be encouraged in willmaking, provided their testamentary inentions are sound and kind. In Sice opinon of real philosophers there a: only we truly desirable ways of getting money. The second-best way is to make a fortune in stocks in a week or two and to live without enforced labor ever afterward. The first-best way is to inherit money from a kinsman too distant to regret. To work for money is necessary for most of us and, we regret to say, even attractive to some The philosopher has to work, too, but if money is to come to him he prefers that all the labor for it should belong to others and all the rest after it be his.

The automobile affair in which, day be fore yesterday, the chauffeur turned his machine against the tree with unquestionable risk to himself and its four occupants rather than run through a group of children. has an impressive lesson in it.

The machine was speeding along the road to City Island at fifteen miles an hour, when the children suddenly appeared on the road Instead of checking the machine,

n Congress from Tennessee, says that the literature " to be distributed by the Democratic National Congressional Committee of which he is a member, " will bear particularly on the Philippines question, the trusts and the tariff, which will be the paramount issues of the next national campaign, and will consist largely of speeches delivered in Congress during the session just ended."

After the act of July 1, 1902, and the nesty proclamation, what is there left of the Philippines question? The House Democratic caucus forgot the Philippines altogether Admiration of the speeches of Mr. ARMACE, Mr PATTERSON, Mr. DUBOIS and he other army baiters in the Senate is not felt in the House, and apparently is not shared by Democrats generally.

Trusts are no party question All parties thunder against them The only practical work in regulation of them has been done by Republicans Mr ROOSEVELT and Mr Knox have been especially vigorous in this regard; and there is nothing but noise in the Democratic speeches against monopoly If the Democratic party will approve the resolution of the House Democrats to suppress " trusts, there will be a distinet issue as to trusts. The Republicans wish to regulate them; and the Republican party would be glad of a square fight beween regulation and suppression.

What can the Democrats do about the tariff? What do they want to do? They are a protectionist party, although they choose to howl occasionally for a tariff for revenue only. They can't make any proposal for the abolition or reduction or change of the tariff without getting into fight among themselves

We don't pretend to understand how there can be three paramount issues; but each of Mr. CARMACK's grand three amounts and paramounts to about as much and as

The I outsiana trust busting bill has "busted " Mobile Dully Register

Yes, the trusts bust it. Two of the most powerful of them sought to get themselves exempt from its provisions, and then Justice balked. The first of these trusts was the labor organizations, which got the desired exemption of themselves put into the bill. But then the farmers said that they, too, must be left free, and having right on their side, so far as they went, they prevailed and the whole enterprise came to an end The situation is as it was. All citizens of the State are exempt alike. All's fair.

Resigned Because of the Uniform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have st been appointed Sanitary Inspector in the Tenement House Department, and I have resigned. Why? For the reason that I, as sional man, object to the wearing of a uniform with brass buttons and a cap to complete the outfit, and which I consider not at all essential for the work I was appointed to perform Furthermore, I object to have a super spy on me all the time between the hours of 9 and 4, what I believe to be a reflection on my character and citizenship No such unnecessary, absurd rules we ever adopted by the Health Department. and who will dare to deny that it has don eoman work and accomplished great results the last dozen years, and that too, in spite
the blighting influence of several Tammany
liministrations?

DR L LASG

Scarch the Philippines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SP! WIll you no through your paper present the matter of search ing the islands of the Philippines. There is great phability that some of our soldiers who have bee may be in captivity in some of these remote place be bring this subject out. We have the means was out of the house a man drove up in a cab, entered the rooms and ignoring must now be thoroughly convinced of of asking the Abita Waters captain to

RELIGION IN THE PHILIPPINES. Unfavorable Opinions Concerning the

Friars Whose Mettrement is Legest. To ray Entron or The Sex-Sir Concrego" says in his letter to you 'that the murals of the Philippine clergy compare favorably with the mornis of the Presby terian clergy. I am not a member of any Church, but as an officer of the army I have served for two years in the Philippines, have seen these anditions which obtain in different parts of the islands, and am therefore in a o know what I am talking about

in the first place, let me tell him that the Philippine clerky are now not Spaniards, but are almost entirely natives, usually halfnative priests usually have hving in the same house with them two or three good-looking native women, who are believed by the people at large to be in relations with them not moral. In the provinces the best people and the best educated people, claim to be de-scended from priests. I think a little inves-tigation on the part of American will con-vince him that these statements satisful be

controverted
As a matter of fact, it is the unitive priests
who are our worst enemies on the islands.
It is they who have kept up the insurrection,
for to them the triumph of the American
means the loss of their power in the civil govertiment of the pacebos. There are towns for to them the triumph of the Americanmeans the loss of their power in the civil goverhmen of the pachos. There are towns
to-day in the Philippanes where the Alcalde,
owing his election to the press, is entirely
under his tominion, and the priest governs
the town instead of the Alcalde to such an
extent that if a poor native offends the briest
the Alcalde will trump up a charge against
him and put the man in the stocks and
have him beaten with a bamboo stick! It
is the prospective loss of their dominion over these ignorantes that makes the
priests now do everything in their power to
ruin the American schools, and now causes
them to oppose the education of the
very poor, so that in even such schools as are
established by the United States one sees
only the children of the well-to-do. And for
reasons which must be apparent the substitution of civil government for military was
favored by the priests.

I have always admired the enlightened
Catholic Church of this country. But the
Catholic Church of the Philippines, let me
call "American," as totally different instiintion. It behooves tatholics as well as
Prefestants to open their eyes to the truth
in the Philippines we are winning over the
people, but we must contend in peace, as we
have Intherito contended in war, with the
debased native clercy. They are fighting
for power, and they are fighting civilization.

NEW YORK, June 8.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIZE Permit me to say a vord in answer to An American's letter in regard to religion in the Philippines I have spent fifteen years in the Spanish countries, including the Philippines. and being a Catholic myself I cannot be charged with projudice but I must say that the Church in those countries, composed mostly of friars, now being expelled from Spain and France, is both dominant and intolerant, and it is even immoral an enemy of free public schools, preferring to keep the people in ignorance, wherein lies its power. If 'An American' takes the trouble to exam-ine the statistics of the illiteracy and progress of the countries where friars rule and compare them with the countries where the Protestants are in the majority, he must admit, if he is not so blind that he will not see.

the children suddenly appeared on the road Instead of checking the machine, the man blew his horn. The children paid no attention to it, and so, unable to stop, he turned square to one side and struck the tree, throwing the party out. None of them, however, was hurt.

This was a heroic action, to be sure; but the driver brought it on himself. The moment the children appeared, instead of reliving on the horn, he should have checked the machine, and then there would have been no trouble. Children may have other things in their minds than horns. Of course, to run through them would have been deliberate murder, which the chauffeur, very creditably, decided to avoid.

The Hon, Edward W. Carmack, a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, says that the hat the Catholic Church, where it has the lower, denies people not agreeing with it on eligious views the liberties and privileges to readily claims in countries where it is in the minority. An AMPRICAN CATHOLIC. New YORK, July 8.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir In your paper of Friday Mr. Lorenzo O'Rourke complained of proselyting in the Philippines, and said more Catholics should be sent out as teachers. I should like to remind Mr O'Rourke that the people of the Islands are the people to choose their creed, and that the

sent out to teach religion
As for the Protestant teachers sent out. Mr.
O'Rourke should find estisfaction in the compensation that in Greater New York 99 out of NEW YORK, July 8

Register Ronner and the Civil Service Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir. Referring to your editorial of this morning relating to my application to the Supreme Court for a modification of the civil service rules as they affect my office, I beg your attention to the

Chapter 531, Laws of 1884, Section 5, pro

vides: In case of any official misconduct, default, mis-take by omission of duty on the part of the said Register, or his subordinates, an action upon such bond may be begun and prosecuted to judgment by the Attorney-General, who shall after first paying therefrom the expenses of the litigation, cause the proceeds of such judgment to be paid to the person or corporation injured or damaged by such official misconduct, default, mistake or omission of duty.

The Register's office of this county is the only office where such a statute applies, and the Register of this county is the only officer n Greater New York who is made specially in Greater New York who is made specially liable by the express words of the statute for the defaults, errors, omissions and wrongdoing of each and every one of his employees, whether the injured party be the city or persons transacting business with the office. I have asked to have exempted out of a force of 142 those positions only in which the incumbents perform duties of a special character and whose errors, mistakes, omissions or wrongdoing would involve me in pecuniary loss.

or wrongdoing would be loss.

Nor does it necessarily follow, should the application succeed, that I intend to remove those placed in the exempt class. But under the severe and unusual liability imposed upon me by statute I naturally desire to be in a position where I can exercise the greatest degree of protection to myself consistent with law John H J Renner. Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE. Hall of Records, County of New York, July 2

A Kentucky Incubator From the Winchester Democrat.

John Filson, a farmer, living seven miles south of Eminence, is the proud father of forty four little chickens, but much of the credit for the results is due to his wife. Filson has been ill with fever so he decided to utilize him as an incubator borrowed the eggs and placed them about his body. inty four failed to produce chickens

Mariar. The Abandoned. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. As one who has some bowels of mercy, may I submit the follow

ing appeal, with apologies to the skilled writers of this kind of verse, or whatever they call it.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The Voice of a Cat Crying in the Wilderness. Meow. Meow w! I'm to live while the folks are away.

The S. P. C. A ! That's Not able to feed all the cats Left for the summer By those you would think Might provide in some way for our food and our dink And how!

And your And caterwowl, But it isn't that Which makes a cat di. I should say nit

> Christian to leave us without Any home comforts, and make us scout For a flying. They may think We don't need food and drink In summer, and say We can get along while they're away Is where we're at

And it's mighty hard lines for the cat MARIAR. Of Madison Avenue. CANAL NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN. The First Braft of Treats With Columbia

In Heing Brawn. WASHINGTON, July 9 The negotiations or the concitision of a treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal were practically begun to-day by Secretary Hay and William Nelson Cremwell of New York. Bailey of Texas on Senator Beverage of general counsel for the new Panama Canal Company The final draft is being Penrose of Penosylvania, acting in herdrawn at the State Department along the lines of the agreement entered into by Secretary Hay and the Colombian Minis- | Mexico ter in April last, with some modifications. Mealy was illnown in jail by the M made necessary by the provisions of the Spooner ameralment to the Panama Canal

After his conference with Secretary Hay. Mr. Cromwell said that he wanted it phasized that President Reoscoelt heartdy in tayor of building the Panama canal, and that Secretary Hay and Attorney tieneral Knox were in thorough accord with him. Mr Cromwell was able to fur-

General Knox were in thorough accord with him. Mr Cronwell was able to furnish Mr. Hay with the important information that the Colombian Government had issued a decree which insured the election within four months of a Congress that would pass upon the canni treaty. In regard to the reports that the security holders of the old company might make objections to the transfer. Mr Cronwell said: "The security holders of the old Panama Canai Company have no interest or title to any property of the new Panama Canai Company. Recently, however, a security company. Recently, however, a security nolder of the old company raised objection by judicial proceeding to the consummation by the new Panama company of the transfer to the United States On the 3rd inst the Tribunal of the Seine adjudged the objections unwarranted, and granted a decree annulment against the creditor, sustain g the action of the company and sentence ing the creditor to pay damages for a mischievous and unwarranted proceeding.

DEDSON RIVER TEXNEL

Map and Description of its Route in New Jersey Filed.

TRENTON, N. J. July 9 The Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York Hail- objections, according to the story, we road Company, which was organized to construct the New Jersey portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's pro- posed tunnel, August Belmont being open posed tunnel under the North River, filed map in the Secretary of State's office to-day showing the position of the tunnel and its approaches in this State. Accompanying the map is a copy of the minutes adopted at a directors' meeting held in the general office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia last Monday. These minutes set forth that the tunnel and approaches within this State are situated entirely in Hudson county. The exact description of the route is then given in substance as follows:

Beginning at a point on the main line of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal ompany on the Hackensack Meadows near and east of Harrison, thence curving to be northward for about 4,000 feet, thence by he northward for about 4,000 feet, thence by straight line 8,400 feet more or less, crossing over the Hackensack River, thence curving o the northward 1,200 feet and passing south d Snake Hill, thence by a straight line 7,600 cet, thence curving to the southward 2,000 cet, thence by a straight line 2,000 feet, thence urving to the southward about 1,300 feet, hence by a straight line and by means of a unnel to be constructed under West Howeken, Weehawken and the North River to a constructed to the North River to a construct of the North River to a construct of the North River to a construct of the North River to a construct on the North River to a construct on the boundary line between the States point on the boundary line between the States of New Jersey and New York, where connec-tion is contempisted with the railroad of the Pennsylvania. New York and Long Island Railroad Company, a total distance of about six and three-quarter miles more or less.

CAN'T WRITE TO HIS GIRL. A Southern Boy's Complaint to Postmaster-General Payne.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- Postmaster-Genend Payne to-day received a letter from a youthful swain in far off Mississippi who protests against the enforcement of that eruel section of the Postal Regulations which, abetted by parental objections, makes it impossible for him to correspond with his best girl. The letter follows

with his best girl. The letter follows

DEAR SIR I have something I wish you wild give me some information on. I wrented a call box No. 14 from a Postmaster's clerk. June, the 21st, and told him I wanted it for my girl, as her prents won't allow me to go with her and I want to write to her and I want to write to her and I want her in name box No. 14, and now Miss Pearl Navors comes up and says she can't allow this, as it is against the Postal Laws and I wish you would tell me if she is safe in telling me this. The girl is not of age, but it seems to me I cuid rent her a box and have the mail put in it. I wild appreciate anything you wild do for me in this matter and hoping you will answer in some way I hoping you will answer in some way I lose. Respectfully.

The letter was typewritten in blue, on yellow paper, and was signed in red ink.
"All the world loves a lever," said Mr.
Payne, after he had read the above remarkable plea, "but I can't see just what I can do for Willy I think I'll write and

tell him to try and make a hit with his And Mr Payne turned regretfully to more serious matters.

A SETBACK FOR GUNNISON. He Can't Recover Cut in Pay From the Board of Education.

There was filed in the County Clerks ffice in Brooklyn yesterday the decision of Supreme Court Justice Smith, denying the application of Walter B Gunnison, principal of Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, for of Erasmus to compel the Board of Education to pay him an alleged balance of salary for the month of April, 1899. salary fe contended that his regular salary was \$500 a month, and that a cut of \$100 was made. Thirty schooltenehers of Brooklyn who had also had their monthly salary reduced assigned their claims to Mr. Gunnison, whose suit includes them.

Justice Smith refuses the mandamus on demogree raised by Corporation Counsel the Board of Education should be made the defendant and further, that the complaint does not show a cause for action.

GARDENER MAY BE CENSURED. His Contention That His Report Was Priv-Heged Will Save Him From Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-There is very little prospect of a court-martial to try Major Cornelius Gardener for his charges against army officers in connection with the administration of affairs in the Philip-

pines.
It is asserted that the investigation at Manila has already shown that Major Gardener has some reason to believe that his

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz. Coincidently with my reading of "A Reader's" protest against the senseless mode of celebrating the Fourth of July 1 received a letter from a suburban friend. What would ! substitute for car splitting fire works in celebration of this day? As we signalize our gratitude to God on Thanksgiving Day by gorging ourselves with turkes, so I would suggest that on July 4 each family that could afford it should serve one nice, well rossted ten year old boy for dinner. This would be less barbarous than the present system. I offer my services as town butcher from July 1 to 3 inclusive. H. H.

TO THE COLTOR OF THE SUN SIF This man was evidently never a New York Boy." He is surely a foreigner and had be signed his name and address would have been mobbed by the boys and girls of this town. There is no John Adams in him. he NEW YORK, July 8

WATERBURY, CORR.; July 7.

AGAINST POWELL CLAYTON Senator Penrose Renews the Fight Hegus

by Senator Balley. WASHINGTON, July 9. The fight ago. Gen. Poweii Clayton, United bussador to Mexico, which was the mitted in the Senate Chamber by Senat Indiana, has been revived by Sena of William M Mealy, a Pennsylvan who has mining properties near Monter-

ican authorities not long ago on charg-of attempted fraud growing out of a deputed mining claim. He filed a comple with the State Department, alleging t Ambassador Clayton had nor him in his difficulties and that was a shareholder in El Carmen Company Gen Clayton came to together the carrier of together to explain Mealy's charge-after hearing him. President Resident decided that the Ambassachi was cent of any improper conduct. It planation of the Ambassador, who repeated in his detence on the flo-the Senate, was that he was merely executor of a relative who he shares in El Carmen Company

Sonator Penrose has now forward to the President at Oyster Bay paper sent to him by Mr. Mealy, which purpor to show that Ambassador Clayton own 100 shares in his own right in the Carmer property. Mr. Penrose is very mort interested in Mr. Mealy's case and will press the charges against Gen Clayton

BELMONT IN NEW TENNEL PLAN It Would Hring Queens Trolley Trame Direct Into 42d Street

report was circulated vesterday that a number of property owners along Forsecond street had been unwilling to co sent to the construction of another tone under that harassed throoughfare un they knew who was backing it overcome by the assurance that responble persons were interested in the pr of the persons named.

Mr. Belmont was asked about this report

and he said: My connection with the plan is such that I can say nothing about it at this time It is generally understood that the pro-moters of the new tunnel have secured control of the charter of the old New York and Long Island Railroad, which, about ten years ago constructed 140 feet of tur-nel under the East River, and that the have purchased a large tract of land in Ravenswood, Long Island City. With the East River tunnelled, the surface roads controlled by the New York and Queens County Railroad, tapping Jamaica, Fa-Rockaway, Hempstead, Mineola, and for projected lines.) Bayside, Whitestone and Flushing, would outlet directly into Manhattan. This system of roads is owned by interests friendly to the projectors of the Forty-second street enterprise.

NEW AIRSHIP FROM MONTANA. The Inventor Challenges Santos Dumont to a Race Over and Under Hurdles.

WASHINGTON, July 9 -T. C. Benhow, a resident of Carbon county, Mon., who has been in Washington for the last month superintending the construction of the model of an airship which he has spent ten years in perfecting, will leave here tomorrow for Frankfort, N. Y , where he will conduct experiments which he believes will convince the world that the problem of aerial navigation has less solved

The model, which is one-quarter size, has been seen only by the workmen engaged in the construction and by the members of the company which has been formed

to exploit the invention

Benbow says that his balloon is completely dirigible, and he recently challenged Santos Dumont to a unique race over a course set with hurdles, some of the obsta-cles being placed on the ground and some suspended in the air, the balloons to be dternately steered over and under the

While in Frankfort Benhow will have constructed a full size model, in which says he will be able to journey through the country

The members of the American Aérial lavigation Company are all Montana Navigation Company are all Montana men, the President being County Commis-sioner Lavelle, the Vice-President, S. Sonmonson, and the Secretary, George Pierson, all of Red Lodge

SOUGHT SAFETY IN WARSHIP. Daughter and Mece of Consul Elisworth Flee From Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, July 9 - Information was received at the Navy Department to-day that Miss Jessie Elisworth and Miss Wintfred Estrey, two young ladies from Ohhad been obliged to flee in a United States warship from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on account of the danger from an expected attack on that town by revolutionis-Miss Elisworth is the daughter and Miss Estrey the piece of Luther T Elisworth the United States Consul at Puerto Cabello The information concerning their de-parture came to the Department in a de-spatch from Commander McLean of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, who is a La Guayra. He said that the two young women had sailed from Puerto Cabello for La Guayra on board the United States eruiser Topeka, Commander Nickels, of June 30. At that time, he said, the town was surrounded by insurgents and it was feared that they were about to attack Consul Ellsworth remained at Fueric Cabello to look after American interests.

Woman's Fight Against Line of Beauty.

From the Medical Press and Creater Woman's nothing if not thorough. The main nothic of her dress has always apparently been exaggeration of facts, carried to an extreme egree, and then, as a rule, stiddenly, and absolutabandoned. For instance, Nature has endowed shapely woman with an exquisite inward curve of the sides of the body above the hips. Toa the of beauty, "the phrase which Hogarth invent-probably with an eye to that particular cur-lovely woman has always spent her utmost genuity in endeavoring to improve. That we are of torture, the modern corset, needless to as has received the unsparing condemnation of scientific authorities upon health and beauty spite of damaged organs and shortened lives how ever, woman has insisted upon her own standar of beauty so far as "figure" is concerned, have: dener has some reason to believe that his charges were true, and that there is no evidence that he knew them to be false. As he declares that his seport was privileged, and not intended for publication, he will probably be consured for not having more fully investigated the accusations before making them officially to the War Department.

The Fourth—A Substitute.

To the Eduron or The Substitute.

To the Eduron or The Substitute.

To the Eduron of the Substitute with my reading of "A Reader's" protest against the fourth of the very woman has insisted upon her own standary of beauty so far as "ngure" is concerned, name of that the test of excellence is one of size.

Mere shapelines as that of the Venus of the same to order by the milimer, and woman can de'y the crowning touch on the victure of the coronial treatment of the capacity of the abdomen, is now to be straight a a plummet line. This last vagars would be just erous were it not an outrage upon common serv-and at the same time a wanton damage to femal health.

A Presbyterian University for Georgia. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Dr J W. Walden, pastor of the Athens Preshy terian Church, who is chairman of a committee whose work is to establish a Presby terian unive in Georgia, said to night that the prospecused dating the Theological Seminars at bia, S. C., and the Southwestern Freshster University at Clarkesville, Tenn , are bright Dr. Walden says that if Atlanta will give \$200,00 there is every indication that she wi new university, and that, moreover, the prospe

The combined endouments of the two collec-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX -SP. Let "A Reader" amount to brocken. If Atlanta rabes the que who complains about the noise on the Fourth and who says that his like constitutes nine tenths of the whole population "go way back an sit down."

Let the noise maker have a free hand once in a year.

Washing Constitute of the fourth and whole population go way back an sit down."

Let the noise maker have a free hand once in a year.

Washing Constitute of the fourth and with the said and the fourth and the said and th